## THE BOND STREET TRAGEDY.

TWELFTH DAY OF THE INVESTIGATION.

THE EVIDENCE OF ECKEL'S LAUNDRYMAN

Medical Testimony and Additional Evidence As to the Smell of Burned clothing.

The Philadelphia Trunk in the Hands Of the Owner.

JOHN FARRELL'S TESTIMONY.

The Evidence in Full of Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham on the First Day's Inquest.

THE INQUISITION DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

Dr. Burdell's Will Again before the Surrogate,

The Coroner's inquest was resumed at 11 o'clock yes Cerday. The house in which the investigation is held is beset by an eager crows, while on the opposite side of the street the sidewalk is lined with seconators, who stand gazing with the most intense curiosity at every person who comes out of the dwelling, as if they expected to see either of the suspected parties. The front parlor is full, the ball is througed, and is the room where visitem, all of whom have their own explanation to make

equest, which was adjourned from Tuesday to 11 o'clock yesterday morning, did not commence till 12, when the Coroner made the following communication :- "Gen telegraphic despatch sent to Philadelphia regarding the trunk, I have received just now the following:—

The trunk in my possession belongs to Mr. Peebles, and was left with me on the 25th or 25th of January last. It is a green trunk, marked on the bottom "C. G. P., Builalo, new York," with a card "C. G. Peebles, New York City" Mr. Peebles well known with us.

Mr. Douglass came into the room, and took his seat in Che wilness' chair. Coroner—What is your Christian name?

Witness—George Douglass.
Judge Capron—Are you acquainted with Mr. Eckei ?
Coroner—I did not swear him yot. Zudge-Ah!

Judge—Are you acquainted with Mr. Eckel, whose name has been often mentioned during this it vestigation am.

Are you a friend as well as an acquaintance of his have always considered him a friend—a great friend

of mine.

Q. How long have you sustained that relation to him!

From three to four years, since I became acquainted th him.

Q. Has he had his washing done by you or at your

with him.

Q. Has he had his washing done by you or at your house? A. He has.

Q For how long a time? A. Along in the summer sometime; I can't recollect the month, but somewhere in the micdie of the summer.

Q. When did you do the lant washing? A The last I did was fetched from the station house; it was after this investigati in commeaced.

Q. What were the articles then delivered? A. There were two shirts, an under shirt and pair of socks but one of those shirts was not his—it was Mr. Beodgrass? One of the officers fetched that to mu.

Q. Haw long after this event bere that we are investigating were those clother brought to your house? A. I think it was about the middle of the following week; it might have been on Tuesday.

Q. How long prior to that event were the last clothes left at your house for the purpose of washing? A. You have reference to those sent to the station house?

Q. Yes, sir. A. I sent for those m self; it was either on Monday or Tuesday; my books say Tuesday; I am in the habit of sending every Monday.

Q. The previous Tuesday to the Friday? A. You, nir.

Q. Were about that time, or any time within two or three weeks, one way or the other, any clothes sent in a trusk.

Q. I merely wanted to ascertain whether any had come at all in that way? A. No, sir.

Q. Were there trunks sent there with any clothes

seen it.

Q. Is the business you pursue the laundry business?
A. Yes, sir; the laundry business.
Q. Were those clothes: that were last seat you clothes that were taken from his person at about the time they were sent?

A. Yes, sir; one of the officers fetched them

Q. Which shirt did he take off, the one he borrowed of

codgrams.

Q. Then you didn't mean that Mr. Eckel sent both hirts? A. No, str.
Q. We got that impression that it was Mr. Eckel sent sem both. Did you examine that shirt? A. Not par-Q. You had heard of this event at the time? A. You

Q. You had heard of this event at the time? A. You, sir.

Q. But your astention, you say, was not called particularly to the examination of that garment? A. No, sir; I never examine them except to see if they are marked; if they are not yet marked I mark them.

Q. Had you no sequaintance with this family? A. No, sir; no more than if I should meet them in the hall I should meet them in the same them in relation to the connection with this family, or intimacy with them? A. No, sir.

Q. You knew that he boarded here? A. You, sir.
Judge Capron—Mr. Coroner, I don't see that we can throw any light upon this subject by the further examination of this man. If any of the jurors should desire to ask him some questions they have now an opportunity of doing so.

ask him some questions they have now an opportunity of doing so.

A Jaror—Were you intimate with him? A. You, sir.

A Veice—He has answered that question before.

Same Juror—How frequently would you be with him?

A. As o'len as two or three evenings in the week.

Q. Did he never say anything relative to this family?

A. No, except that I saked him one day, how did he tike his boarding place, and he said very well—it was a very nice place.

Q. In all his social conversation he never talked with you about the indies? A. No, sir; I didn't consider him a very great ladies' man.

Q. Have you known anything of his intimacy with other ladies? A. No. sir.

Q. Did you know he was quite intimate with Mrs. Prosper? A. He was not very intimate with her for the last few menths or the last year.

Q. You did not know why be was not then? A. No, sir.

Another Juror.—Do you remember how long Mr. Eckel lived in this bouse? A. I have been trying to bring it to my memory, and I should think it was about three months ago.

months ago.

Q. Don't you recollect by your books? A. I think I could if I looked at the m; if I turned to the fore part of them I think I could tell the time he came.

Q. When did you send the tast time for his clothes!

A. It was either Monday or Tuesday previous to the

Q. When did you see him for the last time? A. Yes

my pessession yet.

Q. When did you see him for the last time? A. Yesterday morning.

Q. Previous to that, I mean? A. The day before that.

Q. Where? A. Here, sir.

Q. I speak of the time previous to the murder—on Thursday sight or Friday morning? A. It strikes me he was at my place on Friday forecom.

Q. Don't you recollect he called on Saturday morning? A. No, sir, I know be didn't, and I am almost positive ne called there on Friday morning somewhere swout eleven o'clock.

Q. I would ask you if his shirts are numbered? A. His shirts are not numbered, but my custom is to mark the shirts are not numbered, but my custom is to mark the shirts are not numbered, but my custom is to mark the shirts of every customer; his are marked "J. J."

Q. You don't know whether his shirts were a complete set? A. I think they were not.

The Coronyn—Were you and Mr. Eckel in the habit of carrying on correspondence with ladies through the Madlese square Post office? A. Well, I have had a small correspondence that way; not lately, sir.

Q. You understood from each other what those alfairs were about? Can you point out any particular correspondence regarding this house or its innates? A. I don't know anything; I never used any correspondence in regard to this house.

Q. Do you mean to say you carried no letters to the Post Office directly for this house? A. I might have mailed a letter that he might have handed to me for some country lown; be has cometimes asked me if I was going to the Post Office; I said "I was," and he gave me nome tetters and I mailed them.

Q. And did you convents together about certain families?

Q. Had he say anything to you about Mrs. Comningham?

A. I have asked him frequently how he liked the family; the lass generally answered me that it was a very quick, plain family; that was all the conversation I had.

Q. In any conversation with you did he speak of Mr. Sur fell in connection with him? A. He scarcely eyer

mentioned tis name to me; he might have mentioned his name once or twice in conversation—that was all.

Q hid he ever tell you there were any quarrels in the family? A it strikes me he has said something about it ere being some unpleasantness between him and Mrs. Connirgham.

Q hid he give you the reasons of that? A. No, sir, I do not thus be did.

Q He knew they were quarrelling? A. I knew they were spating.

Q hid he tell you of any expression of threat that Mrs. Conningtam ever made towards hoster Burnel? A. No. A Jure—You have teld the jure that you returned to him upon that Saturday sufficient shirts, you say, only to make a change? A. Yes.

Q he you receiled whether the shirt brought to you upon the foil wing fue day was one of those he returned on that Saturday previous? A. Yes; but I had nothing of his after that package ustil the efficient me some from the Friteenth ward station house; has things only came once a week, understand.

Q Hew long old Mr. Eskel stay with you on Friday when he called upon you? A. Very few minutes; no very reldem stoppes ov — dwe or ten minutes.

Q he you think it was later than 11? A. No, I don't think when it yous in to be washed by looking at it? A. No particular sitention.

Q hid you have his him that thirt was solied with blood, or any of the members belonging to your washing establishment my that that shirt was received in Tuesday—was it only received on Friday? A. I could tell Mr. Eskel's shirts as soon as I see them.

Q How day was it only received on Friday? A. I could tell Mr. Eskel's shirts as soon as I see them.

Q How day was it only received on Friday? A. I could tell Mr. Eskel's shirts as soon as I see them.

Q How day went to only received on Friday? A. No, Saunvelay evening.

Q How don't such as such as not one friday? A. No, Saunvelay evening.

Q How did you know it was not one that you sent pre-

No; Saturday evening.

Q How did you know it was not one that you sent previous to that?

A. Understand that the shirts that were returned to the house on Saturday evening were it one of the packages that I got the thursday previous; I had no shirt of his in my place and did not have until the rext week tollewing, and part of that package, understand me, is there still:

A Juro—Are we to understand from you that you have been acquainted with Mr. Eckel about four years?

A. From three to four years.

Q. Are you in the habit of talking about ladies?

A. We say down and laughed and talked about them.

Q But about this house he was careful to say nothing?

A. He said he like the family very much, that is all; when we laughed about the falses it was about somebody we did not know anything about; it was somebody with whom he had had communication.

Q. Have you been with Mr. Eckel to see Mrs. Prosser?

A. I have.

Q. Can you tell me why he talked of leaving her?

A. Breanse she was too expensive for him.

A I have.

Q Can you tell me why he talked of leaving her? A. Because she was soo expensive for him.

A Jura—That is the cheeper here.

The Coroner—Now, air. I will put one question to you and we will be done. You seemally swear that you have not it your house, betther do you know that a trunk of clothes or anything else, belonging to Mr. Eczel, it in any other place? A I can selemnly swear that it don't know of a single trunk that belongs to him. [Witness eigned deposition ]

The Coroner—Now I wish it to be understood here, that during the remaining time that we have the present matter under investigation, I shall not receive any anonymous letters. If any persons in the community feels deeply interested in this affair, they ought certainly not to keep buck their names. I shall not, interestore, receive any anonymous letters affer it would say at this stage of the proceedings that there are several subsense down stairs, not of very great imperance; that I have sent subprocess to some very particular witnesses and their not being here now, I will consider the most prodeat thing to be to take up the medical tertimony.

James Scott called, and baving been sworn, testified as The Coroner-Where do you live, sir! A. No. 15 Ma

The Coroner—Where do you live, sir? A. No. 15 Marion street.

Judge Capron—Do you know Mr. Farrell who was swern as a witness last night here? A. I know John Farrell; I suppose that is the genuleman.

Q A showmaker? A. Yez.

Q Well, we want, inasmuch as he gave some important testim ny here, and to know what weight should be placed upon it, we want to know how song you have snown birst A. Well, I suppose about four years.

Q What is his character as a man of truth? A. I never heard anything to spot his character; he is an honest man.

man.

Q. What are his habits as to intemperance; a temperate man? A Not a temperate man; I never sew him under the influence of riquor.

Coroner—ind you ever know him to be drunk, intemperate, stager about, or anything of the kind? A. I did see him under the influence of liquor.

Q. How of an A. That might be about two or three times in low years.

Q Hos of the? A that might be about two or three times in lour years.

Judge (apron—What is his general habits, sober or otherwise? A A sober man.

Q We want you to state the thing just as you under stand it precisely. I will sek you one question more that occurs to me. Did he at any time say to you anything about knowing anything about this affair, or anything connected with it? A die never told me anything; last Sunday night he was in my house; he has telling a gestieman of the name of O'Reilly and me about thing; I did not pay attention to it at the time, I merely laughed it off he next day I told it to Mr. Hamilton and some other parties.

laughed it off he next day I told it to Mr. Hamilton and some other parties [Witters sized depositions.] Coroner—Gentlemen of the Jury—The wittenses I ex-pected to have here have not come, neither have the physicians; I suppose they will be here about three o'clock; I sheuld say now it would be better to take a recess until hair past two.

AFTERNOON SESSION-THE MEDICAL TESTIMONY. The inquest met at 8 o'clock, when the Coroner ad four physicians appointed for the analyzation of the character of the blood found upon the walls throughout the house, clothing, sheets and everything else—three of them have appeared before me up stairs. They have a document furnishing all the information, but I consider that it would be informal unless I had the signatures of the whole who were appointed to perform that duty. They say, gentlemen, that they will appear here to mor row morning, at 11 o'clock, to give you the results o Knight who made the post mortem, and Br. Woodward who! speciated to examine the particular depth interior ly, and extent of the motion internally, giving him the dagger to compare with those wounds, and he is now here to give his testimony.

TESTIMONY OF DR. GEORGE F. WOODWARD.

Were you one of the surgeons appointed to examine Q. Did you perform that offise? A. I did, str, with the

Q. Did those gentlemen make any written report or sir, they did

Q. That you have here? A. Yes, it has been pub-

The Coreper-it is necessary to make that proof and read it to the jury union they have read it in the papers ly. Burdell has never gone to the press, nor any where else while I sit, not with my knowledge; but where clac while I sit, not with my knowledge; but some one or other of the press, it seems, has got information of the fact, and then we have only to see whether we want Dr. Woodward or to see what has been in circulation in the poblic prints. That is a mere stalement of the wounds, arriving at no conclusion whatever.

Judge Cap on—You may, in your own words and your may state your medical conclusions, as a scientific man, from the character of the wounds is relation to the death of Dr. Burdent A. I do not know what particulars you mean; I would rather you would ask the questions in detail

death of Dr. Burdell. A. I do not know what particulars you meen; I would rather you would ask the questions in detail.

Judge Capron—I did not know, but having examined the whole subject and understanding what the subject was that you would give your judgment more intelligibly by a statement than by questions which I might poil to you. But I wil, however, as it is your wan, put them to you. Where were the wound mostly? Discribe them? A. Where was what?

Q Upon what part of the body were those wounds? A One wound was upon the right shoulder, but perhaps the best way would be ter read that paper.

Corener— hat is the best way to do I think.

The paper (published in the Haralbot Wedneday last) was here read as follows—

EXAMINATION OF THE BODY OF HARVET BURDELL, HELD FERRU—

HAY 3, 1837, AT THE BODY SI BOND STRAKE.

The first wound which presents itself is one inch from the left hippie, on a line and internal to it, and is one and one eighth inch in length. The second wound is two and a half inches downward and in ward from the wound first described and measures seven eighths of an inch from the left nippie, first ity cownward, and measures were lightly of an inch from the left nippie, first ity cownward, and measures one inch in length. The next two wounds present henselver in the left actilla. The first one is two and seven eighths of an inch from the left nippie, and is five eighths of an inch in length. The other wound on the left side, directly show the creat of the lillum, is three and a half inches outward from the anterier supe lor spinous process of the lillum, and measures one and a quarter inch is length.

On the right shoulder, americally and inwards from the anceiver on the helpful pied and is a wound one inch in length. The other wound is two one of the lillum, and measures one and a quarter inch is length.

On the right shoulder, americally and inwards from the sarrier supe lor spinous process of the clavicle is a wound one inch wide. Looking at the neck, poxeriority and laterally, on the left side

in wards and downwards, and measuring one and a haif meh in length.

On the neck, posteriorly and laterally, on the left side, five inches from the musicid process, directly sownwards and backward, is a wound five eighth of an inch wide.

On the right wrist is a semicircular woned, dividing simply the integrament, and one and a haif inch is cought.

On the left hand is an abrasion about one and a haif inch long on the dersum of the hand.

On the left forearm on the anterior vortion, two and a haif inches from the bend of the cibow, a wound process itself three quarters of an inch in length. Then turning the armover on the posterior surface, a wound appears two and three quarter teches from the clearance process, and one inch in width. A communication exists between these two worm's last named.

On the left arith, on the external surface, five and a haif

the cuts is he cost correspond to the wounds in the bidy in position.

A cut in the panis and drawers corresponds to the wound over the flium.

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A cut in the panis and drawers corresponds to the wound.

A cut in the panis and the panis from the panis over the panis over the medical gouteness will be present at 11% o'cleck to morrow morning to give evidence as to the analysis of the plood, &c.

Mr. Cepron—From your examination of the wounds, with what instrument, in your option, were they are flowed wrunds; some of those wounds were evidently made by a sharp instrument, and others might have been made by a cut instrument.

Q. Would not an examination of the wounds themselves and of the holes in the shirt. What do you say about all

Q. Do you take that all of them ingut save wounds in the bidy correspond with the holes in the shirt? (The shirt of Dr Burdel exhibited.) A They correspond pretty bearly—exactly in length.

Q. You observe that some of these cuts are straight write others are angular? A Yes.

Q. When the body becomes cold the wounds might correspond with the shirt? A. They would be apt to be a little larger.

respond with the shirt? A. Iney would be apt to be a little larger.

Q. Can you explain how the difference appearing in the

ittle larger.

Q. Can you explain how the difference appearing in the apertures in the shirt could have been produced by the same weapon? A Yes.

Q. I would like to have you explain the difference be treen the angular apertures and those which are straight—how could the same instrument have produced the same wounds? A. Because that instrument might have been angular on one side and might not have penetrated to any great depth.

G-rober—Would not the drawing out of the kuife cause a larger incision to be made upon the exterior surface of the body in the direction of the hand, eitner up and down in drawing it from the position in which it might have been dia a nout by the person who had atabbed? A Yes, a small kuife might in kea larger sound.

Jodge Capron—I do have analy see how the difference in the apertures of the shirt could be produced by the same instrument; I can understand your explaination as to the body, but in the shirt the same tousions romain as they were found? A I do not know but that the wounds might have been made by one instruments, or that they may have been made by one instrument? A. Yes.

Q And you believe that there were two instruments used or case? A II can only answer this question in the same way as I have done before, it is a matter of informace, and I can't distinctly state.

Q. How deep did most of those incision penetrate? A. To acceptain the character of the wounds, their relative post long, what they may have been made by and in what way deceased was murdered.

Coroner—You say that acome of the wounds where most decidedly made by a sharp instrument and others by a riugh the appearance of the wounds. Whether they were woulds above of the wounds.

Q Can you tell, Doctor, by the appearance of the wounds, whether they were made by a sharp or cull ta-strement? A. No, we cannot tell; I would not say for

have been—they might all have been made by one in-struction. Q. What was the character of the wound in the neck-was it one as if indicted with a knife or dirk? A. It was a stab dividing the two carotid arteries, and about three and a half inches in depth; I measured it and dissocied the arrery after death. Q. You have read or beard that there was a cut on the check on the same after? A. You, a cut on the check, evi-dently made by a knife glaucing off.

check on the same side? A Yes, a cut on the check, evidently made by a knife glaucing off.

Q That might have been nade with the same instruments that the other wounds were made with? A Yes.

Q Was it made at the same time, in your judgment, as the wound in the neck, or might it have been made at the same time. There might have been an effort made to strike at the place, which would thus wound the check, and then snother effort made, which was unsuccessful? In severing the carotid.

Coroner—You state, Doctor, that the instrument was probably angular? A. I did not say so. It might have been asted upon one side or upon both.

Q. Would these wounds appear sharp upon the edge in each case? A. If the instrument was sharp upon both edges it would leaves a clean cut.

Q. Would there not be a little rising of the skin? A. There might have been.

Q. the wound you say under the ear and under the

Q Would there not be a little rising of the skin? A. There might have been Q. The wound you say under the ear and under the check were prelitive cuts, or were they what we call gashes? A. The wound upon the check was a cut made by a glance made by a knife. The wound on the neck cividing the two carolid arieries was a decided stab 3% inches in depth.

Q You know there is a vast difference between a cut and a stao? A. The instrument that went into the neck entered downwards, and anterforly on the left side.

Coroner—Is there any means, Doctor, by which you can determine whether those wounds is the side were inflicted upon the subject while he was in a sitting position, or whether they were not inflicted as he laid down? A. No, sir; we cannot say to any certainty.

Leroner—You cannot determine to any certainty? A. No, sir.

Occase—You cannot determine to any certainty? A. No, air.

Q. Can you speak of the character of the wound in the neck in that relation, and give an opinion by which you can arrive at any conclusion? A. I can arrive attance conclusion that the wound was given were the blood spuried upon the wall. My idea is, that when the context came in he throw off his overaboes, took off his shaw; rolled it up, and sat down to the chair by the table. Shortly afterwards a person came in and gave him a cut upon the right shoulder, which ponetrated the lungs and another superficial cut upon the neck; be then jump dup—being naturally timid, for his life had been threat ened—and his first impulse was to go to the door; he goes, however, to the bookcase, and along to the door, and while, perhaps, his had was upon the knob and his more towards the door, he received this stab upon the neck. From that came the blood upon the oloses. The blood ran up in a spout, which is always the case when it projects itself from the arteries. Then the next blow was evidently made at his body, and he threw up his arm are received one of the blows right through his arm he tween the bones, and an abrasurs upon his hand. These is his arrugies be had another out in the right wrist, made by a glanced wound of a kuith, of one and a half tooks is it length. He then, by the loss of blood probably staggered, and then the wounds in the heart and breast were infliced.

Q. Which were the last? A. Those in the chest and

The Coronir—I have a particular wish to know, in the costice jon describe the man to have been in, with probably his right hand upon the handle of the door—from the nature of the out would it not have been more their a left barded person than a right-handed person who gave the wound? A. I cannot answer that entiracterily, for I think it might have been made just as well with the vot timed.

etroke? A f can only speak of the two wounds in the beart; Dr Kulcht, who saw the body in the first instance, can tell you more; as to the wounds in the hard I can speak with nonuracy—those were unwards.

Q in there any thing about the appearance of the wound in the neck of which you can state with probable coresinsy whether that was a downward or an upward stroke? A I am given to believe from probing the wound that it was a terrior, inware and downward.

The Coroner-From your long acquaintance with wounds, were those inflicted on Dr Burnell given by a man acquainted with the anatomy of the human frame? A No, air; they might have been a more matter of accident.

man acquainted with the anatomy of the humae frame?

A No, sir; they might have been a more matter of accident.

Q. Do I understand you to be of opinion from your examination of that body and those wounds, that there is nothing indicating it; at the same of fict? A There is nothing indicating it; at the same time he might have been held.

Q. I mean held about the neck? A. There is nothing indicating that as I am aware of; Dr. Knight can speak more particularly as so that.

Q emposing there had been a ligature put about his neck—aupposing that some strong arm had compressed it for a time, until he was dead, if you please, or nearly see, woold marks remais on his neck after his death add continue so? A. I think it a ficature had been put round his bock it would have caused some marks.

Q If strongly compressed with fingers? A. I could not say as to that with certainty.

Q You cannot say whether there was strength enough in the flagers to leave an impression? A. I cannot say it depends upon the amount of pressure.

Q Was there pressure enough to prevent any hallooing, or giving an alarm? A. There might have been sould leave any marks.

Q Taking the character of the wounds, would there have been sufficient time for a man to give some elarm or other? A. I should think there might.

Judge Cappon—I am arking you a question; it strikes me that you can answer the question better than an ordinary man.

Coroner—I guarantee that.

Judge Capron—I am arking you a question; it strikes me that you can answer the question better than an ordinary man.

Coroner—I guarantee that.

Judge Capron—I am doubtful whether it comes within the meaning of a scientific question, and yet I can see as me reasons why it is. In how short a time, in your judgment, could that whole dood have been excusted by a strong man or by an ordinary man? A. I think it is all a matter of theory.

Q. Weil, I don't know whether you might not know from some scientific rule you can take of the question? A. It is impossible to say how long a time that would compy, it depended upon so many circumstances.

Q. Not knowing, I thought it proper to put the question inasmuch as that is a matter of moment in tols case. Have you actentific means to answer this question? What would be the effect in reference to instant death, or ceans almost instantly, of the effect of the wound on he ne k, if that had been the only one? A. If that had been the only one? A. If that nad been the only one it would have proved fatal in a very short space of time.

Q. What means have you, in your judgment, to say that? A it is impossible to say how long, but I think a short space of time.

Q. Give us what you mean by short space of time—now soos, in your judgment, could a man be rendered helplasseby that includer? A. By the olow in the neck?

Q. Supposing that was the only one? A. From different or a man prethoric and stout, or he might be a stour man or a man prethoric and stout, or he might be a stour man or a man prethoric and stout, or he might be a stour man.

great ceal upon the individue; it migat be a stour man, or a man prothorio and stout, or he might be a spare man.

Q How long had this body been tound before you as it? or per-taps I can ask a question which will render it unnecessary to sak that. Had the position of the bedy on the flor been changed before you as w it from what it was before you first discovered it? A. Yes; I did not see the body until two days afterwards, not until sunday evening.

Q I uncurated that the body laid straight out, the mands and arms composed against the sides of the body, and the body upon its face; it lay entirely extended and straight? A. I believe that was the case.

Q Now, I want to know from you what that position of the body indicates in relevence to its naving been got in that position after it can upon the floor, or whother it could fall and assume that position by initing? A. The back was up.

Q I cateristed the back was up. It laid upon its face, its arms composed straight against its sides, and the taps extended and entirely togother in this way. I want to know whether that was the position which the Dotton walling down would naturally bave assumed? A. It is any opinion that to receive these wounds no must have seen upon his back, and then turned over after receiving the wounds you think he would not? A. No, aithough some convulsive action of the body high there this in simply in this way; the man's bead was never the door; it was in that position, and siter he got the stab in the neck, the question is, whether he would have falled down sideways? A. I thus, it probates he would have falled down sideways? A. I thus, it probates he would have falled down sideways? A. I thus, it probates he would that the transfer he would have falled down sideways? A. I thus, it probates he would end down sideways? A. I thus, it probates he would end down sideways? A. I thus, it is probate he would end down sideways? A. I thus, it is probate he would end down sideways? A. I thus, it is probate he would end down sideways? A. I thus, it i

Q I was going to ask you how long a space of time it would eccept one person engaged earnestly in the heat-ness to a fact all those slows upon the Doctor? A. That is a question which it is impossible to answer, air; a onld depend a great deal upon the individual who in-Q. Taking into consideration the number of wounds, the depth and their being all in one circle? A. You might be able to make those wounds in a shorter space of time in me than I might in you; it would depend a standard wound the circumstances.

on for some time afterwards? A. Yes, air, alight; or very short duration.

Q. Don't you think, Doctor, from the various wounds in that body, that the man wounded made a desporace truggle to save his life? A. I think he made a struggle; I could not say how desporate.

Judge Caprons—Dootor, is there any way, or any rule by which you could determine with probable certainty from the examination of a wound of the description of any of these, that they were perpetrated by a strong or a weak arm? A. I could not speak with accuracy upon that noths, air.

a weak srm? A. I could not speak with accuracy upon that point, sir.

Q Westbar they were done with great violence, or such less? A. Of course, we know that the character of the wounds would require some force.

Q. Yes, but I was apeasing of comparative force, whesher extreme or weak? A. I could not say as to the amount of force required.

Q. Can you, from the fact that a large number of those woulds are close togother, form any opinion upon the question whether they were produced or made after the body was down or while it was standing? A. Well, I have supposed by my theory that the body was down when those wounds were made; it is a mare supposition, sir.

when those wounds were made; it is a mare supposities, sir.

Q. Weil, would the fact of there being so many wounds
of such offerent depths, and in one locality, be indicative
of an existing state of things which would be certain?
A. No, sir, it would be no criterion as to whether the
body was up or down.

Q. Doctor, I do not now think of any other questions
that it thick it important to ask you. Is there anything
ere; ou desire to state in reference to your view of the
case? A. No, sir, I think I have stated about all.

Winces spaced deposition.

Witness signed deposition.

Judge Capron—Now, if they will bring that lady in well take her testimony.

EXAMINATION OF MRS. PARKER.

Mrs. Martha Parker was called, sworn and examined y Judge Capron, as follows:-

to my resolication.

We know nothing of it ourselves, but we have only sent for you for the purpose of ascertaining what you know. We have beard that she had a conversation with you, in which she had made some declarations in reference to her domestic affairs? A. I den't think that I ever the property of the state o FURTHER SEARCH.

The Coroner-Enceavoring to do all I can in the na

MRS. PARKER'S EXAMINATION RESUMBI Corober-Did you know any member of the fa all, madam? A. No, air.
Q. Did any person from this house ever call at your

Q. Did any person from this house ever call at your place? A. No. not to my knowledge.
Q. You never called here? A. No.
Judge Caprons—Did any indy calling herself Mrs. Burdell call upon you? A. No. str.
Q. Them it is evident that our informant was mistaken.
We had information not, a nowing whether the communication was true we sent for you, supposing that it was.
We are much obliged to you for your attendance. We have no further questions to ask you.

Gentlemen of the Jury, I have received a note here from C. Gien Peebles, the gratieman alluded so in regard to the trunk now in Philade'phia. I think it right to give

to the trunk now in Philade phis. I think it right to give it to the public as it comes —

New York, Feb. 11, 1877.

To the Conorde—Sir: More than five weeks ago I left a trusk as the baggape room of the Camden and Amboy radivoid office at Philadelphia, with a men with whom I have temperarily, when pussing to and fro, left parcola probably wenty times, and where I have for several rears received trunks, and control to the company of the

commendatory letter from Mr. Sterma has Freshlent of that company, amount others having a long anordedge of me, requesting that I may receive facilities and attentions in a lone through the country in the promotion of my enterprises in literary pursuits which are crecied to my ewa publications, and with the press specially and generally, here and at remote points I can of concieve, under the circumstances how it is possible that any speculations should arise in regard to my indifference as to the locality of a trunk, except originating in the beare ess of a certain conductor to graffly personal spicen, and I fresh assured that you are not willing to be made an instrument for contributing to the receive that an my mans has been reckleady and ridiculously thrust into your investigations the justice of gring this an early publicity. Tour obe itent servant.

At the effice of American Life Boar Company, 49 Wall street and 48 Senth Fourth street, Philadelphia.

A R-porter of the Trabuse—Does he give the name of

EXAMINATION OF MR. BALDWIN. A. De Wiit Baldwin ook the stand. He was sworp and namis ed as fellows by Judge Capron :-

Q. Have you any resollection of any occurrence on the evening of Friday a week ago? A No further than that upon that evening, about fifteen minutes past eleven or half past eleven, I came out of the house 16 Bond street, with two or three others; we came down the stops; every one of them remarked that those was somebody burning up some oid rags somewhers; the atmosphere seems to be heavy; it was the burning of woollen stuff or some thing of that kind; the simesphere was heavy and mag gy; there was quite a sunk, I considered pretty woil mysell, and it was a romark between us, and we passed on.

outheast—somewhere is that direction.

Q is means from the case. A li was in an easterly freemen blowing from the Bowery.

The Corener—You were going towards Broadway? A.

The Coroner—You were going towards Broadway? A. Yes
Judge Capron—The wind came from the east? How far a way did you get before you lost the sonae of the sinel of burning woollen? A. I did not remark it particularly.

Q Can you tell whether they were the fumes of woolen cloth or cotton borning? A. More like woollen.

Q Do you know any otner tast in connection with this transaction in any way? A. No, sir; feams back, and I suppose an hour aforwards, but I do not know that I perceived anything then
[Wittens signed the deposition]
Judge Capron—Now is that physician or medical genomen in?
[No response.]
The Coroner—Well, gentlemen of the jury, there are he important witnesses here. Dr. Kought was on the tenn a short time are thought he would be examined star Dr. Woodward, but the Judge, in wishing to ask ortain quistlens of that lady, gave her proceduce, sed the Dooter probably thought that it would take all the seeming, and he left. We will begin to morrow more long with Or. Knight, followed up by the sasiysts of the valors by the other gentleman. The inquest was then Adjourned to half past en o'clock this morang.

Several or our cutemporaries seem to nave determined that because there is an apparent discrepancy between Ross and Strangman, that therefore the evidence of the first named must be thrown out as incredible and impos-

tipin. We despatched a reporter yeaterday to the latter gentlemen. Mr. Brooks was found to be out of town, afr. Reas was similarly situated, but Mr. Etrangman made the following statement:—

He cays that he was several houses part No. 31 when he heard the cry, and was proceeding towards the Bewery. He immediately looked each in the direction: Broadway, but could see mobody approaching. He did not look at any house in particular, and he wend no have been likely to notice any one sitting on a strop on the opposite side of tas street. He toling it highly probable that Farrell may have been sitting there, athough he did not notice bilm. Mr. Farrell's evidence is not yet upact.

FULL REPORT OF ECKEL'S AND MRS. CUN NINGHAM'S EVIDENCE, AS GIVEN ON THE FIRST DAY OF THE INQUEST.

Now that both Mrs. Cunningham and Eckel are con-fined in the Tombe, and the seal of the common law is placed upon their lips, preventing them from giving any further testimony in relation to the murder of Dr. Bur the first day's proceedings of the Coroner's inquisition, and carefully compare the evidence of those persons with that which has since been elicited in relation to this most mysterious affair. In the hurry and excitement of the first day's proceedings, the evidence of Eczel and Mrs. Cunningham was but partially published. Many tuportant and interesting facts were unnoticed by both the form matter of the most interse interest to the million who have been daily watching the proceedings as elicited ing this important want, we have carefully prepared of pore full and accurate account of these prisoners' testi

nony than has heretofore been made public, as follows: John J. Eckel being duly sworn deposed as follows:-Q. Where do you live? A I live at No. 31 Bond street.

Q. Did you know Dr. Burdell, the decement A. I knew Q. Do you know of any quarrel or angry feeling that

existed between Mrs. Cunningham and the deceased
A. I do not, except that they quarrelled about some papers. Q. When did you see deceased last? A. I have not eeen him for ten days past.
Q. Where do you aloep, Mr. Eckel? A. I sleep in the

ball room in the third story.
Q. When did you get up this morning? A. I came down stairs about 5 o'clock.
Q. Did you when you came down stairs observe any slots or stains of blood upon the ha ! way of the second

Q. Do you know anything about the murder of Harvey know no more about the matter.

Q. Did you hear any noise in the house last night? A.
I did not; I heard no noise from the time I went to bed

ast night up to the time I came down this morning. Q. Did you ever hear any one threaten deceased any

Q. Is this all you know about the matter? A. It is. MRS. CUNNINGHAM'S TESTIMONY. Mrs. Cunningham on being brought forwards was ex

Q. Who occupies this house? A. I do; I lessed it from Dr. Burdell in May last. board with me last summer, but since then he has taken

his meals outside.

Q. He slept here did he net? A. He did. Q. Whose house is this? A. It belongs to Dr. Burdell.
Q. What boarders have you got in this house? A. Mr. Eckel is the only boarder I have at present; a ciergyman's see, Mr. Snodgrass, stope in the house at my re

Q. Do you know anything about some papers belonging

Wall street.

Q. Well, what further about the judgment? A. Dr. Q. Did you give him anything for it? A. A short time after I held it be saked me to give him a note for it at 12

Q. Did you give bim that note! A. I did. Q What became of its' A. I don't know; I gave it to him and received the judgment in return. Q 15d he accuse you of stealing the note, and were there not angry words between you relative to the loss

we had no angry words at that time.

Q What did you say to him when he accused you of

Q. When did he accuse you of taking this note? A. In September last.

Q. What conversation passed between you at the time?

I accused him of not having fulfilled promises he had made to me

Q What promise did he make 10 you? A. He promised to marry me; I told him he had not acted right towards ne, and treated me badly.

Q. What clue transpired between you on that occasion?

A. I charged him with having brought females into the house for improper purposers, and acting towards me in a hambulul manner.

Passiveful manner
Q. What did he say when you secured him of bringing femares into the nonse? A. He denied it, and said he had never done so.
Q. Did Dr. Burdell ever access you of a tike offensed A. No, he did not, he had no cause to do so. (Loud seb-

Q Did Dr. Burdell over access you of a like offensel.
A No, he did not, he had no cause to do so. (Loud sebbing.)
Q Did Dr. Burdell ever tell yowho was jealous of your conduct towards say gestleman in this or any other house. A. No, he did not.
Q Did you cell any one that Dr. Burdell was jealous of your.
A. I did not.
Q Did you over rich she servant girl that Dr. Burdell said he was j alous of your conduct. A. No, I did not. (Fears and sobbling.)
Q When did you see Br. Burdell last? A. I saw him last about 5 o'clock yesterday atternoon.
Q Was he in apparent good health and spirits at the time? A. Yes, he saw its complained of his cough not being any botter when he left a the house, but otherwise he appeared in good spirits.
Q Do you know what time he returned home? A. I do not.
Q. Who were in the house from 7 until 16 o'clock on Friday night? A. There was nobody here except the members of the family. Mr. Snodgrass went out during the evening with one of my draghters, for the purpose of buying a v-II.
Q Where did he go when he came back! A. He west up stairs to mark come slothing.
Q Were did he go when he came back! A. He west up stairs to mark come slothing.

Q. Where did he go when he came back! A He wast up stairs to mark come clothing
Q Were you with him? A. I was; my daughters, Mr. Rhodgrans and myself were employed that evening lemasking this wearing appared.
Q Did you see Mr. Eckel that evening? A I did.
Q Where? A. He was sitting in the back parior between the hours of 9 and 10 o'c ock.
Q Did you speak to him there? A. I did; I came down rairs about 9% o'clock, and saw him in the back parior; I wont in and saked him if he had got the figs, candidated or control of the saked him if he had got the figs, candidated or control of the saked him if he had got the figs, candidated the world buy for me.

Ween the hours of \(^2\) and 10 \(^2\) cock.

Q Did you speak to him there?

A I did; leame down that so that the back parier; I wont in and saked him if he had got the figs, candidated and congress be said he woold buy for me.

Q. Wast did he say?

A. He said he had.

Q. Were the pariors used by you exclusively?

A. No, although I cocupied them, still Dr. Burdell had the privilege of using them for reception rooms.

Q. Was Dr. Burdell in the house them?

A. I den't know betshay he was or not.

Q. Was I on the cook, and whom she came up I asked her if she had nearly done her work.

Q. What old you do after seeing Mr. Rekelf A. I reng if she had nearly done her work.

Q. What was the nature of your conversation with the cook?

A I arked her if you recoversation with the cook?

Q. What did you then do?

Q. What did you then do?

Q. When you got up stairs, where did Mr. Eckel got A. He came into my bedreom, and we commenced taking with the rest of the 'smill'.

Q. How you got up stairs, where did Mr. Eckel got A. He came into my bedreom, and we commenced taking with the rest of the 'smill'.

Q. How long did Mr. Eckel stay in your bedroom?

A. I can't say exactly, but he left between 10 and 11 o'doest.

Q. Did you leave your room after he teek his departure?

A. I did not; obyes, I now recollect that after he had gone to his room I coened my door and handed him a note which had been left for him; I had forgot to give he to him Deteror he went to bed, and when he partially oppred his door I handed it is to him.

Q. In the course of your conversation with Mr. Robel on that even high the speak unfriendly or unkinkly ell before he went to bed, and when he partially oppred his door I handed it is to him.

Q. Was Kokel's light out when you kneeked at his deer, with the root in your hand?

A. I cancri say whether he was or not.

Q. Was Mr. Eckel undressed when he opened his deer, with the root is only in the house he opened in the town has a more shall be anot in the hour had a more of the first had only on the commendati

Q What proof have you of that? A. I have the marriage certificate of the ciergy man who married us Q What is his name? A I cannot remember it just now: (witcom is endeavoring to refresh her memory); I know the name quite well, but I can't tell you what it is a I never could remember names, but this one is so namiliar to use that it is on the end of my tongue Q. You can't remember it? A No, I cannot; if you will allow me to go up stars and get the marriage cortificate I can tell you in a minute.

Coroser—Oh, no, you must tell me his name without going up stars; I don't want to see the marriage cortificate; I wast you to give me the clergy man's name new if you can? cate; I want you can't remember it, I tell you. Why (it tears)
Witness-I can't remember it, I tell you. Why (it tears)
won't you allow me to get the certificate? You can seem

winers—I can't remember it, I tell you. Why (in tear) won't you allow me to got the certificate? You can send a policeman with me to my room if you like. (Recewed tears and supplications to allow the witness the privilege of going up stairs.)

There ensued a scene of the most exciting character. Some of the jurors seemed dissatisfied at the conduct of the Coroner in not allowing first. Cunningham to produce the certificate. The Coroner was applient to in relation to the matter by some gentleman in the room, which had the effect of altering the officialize mind in relation to his decision, and it was announced to the lady that her requestively desired as the desired. A patcheman that accompanied Mrs. Conningham to her appartment, and on their return to the jury room a roll of paper enclosing the valuable document was produced.

The certificate was shown to the Jury, and road alocation the benefit of the speciators and representatives of the press. It went to show that Harrey Berdell and Emma Augusta Conningham were united in the body bonds of matrimony on the 28th of Ostober, 1856, by the Rev. Urlah Marvine, of the Reformed Dutch Church in Bleecker street.

the few Uran and the reason why Dr Burdell would Corcher- What was the reason why Dr Burdell would not faill his promise of marriage to you?

Witness—I do not want to answer that question.

you to prison.
Witness-Am I bound to answer the question! (appa-

did.

Q What did Dr Roberts say when he came into the house that morning and heard that Dr. Burdell was dead?

A. He saked me what was the matter.

Q What did you say to him? A. Ob, I don't know; I can't remember what I said, I was so much ter ided.

Q What was the reason your marriage was not made public? A West, Dr. Burdell did not want it made public uptil June sent, for some reasons of his own

Q. Were you married in church? A. No, at the minister's own house.

Coroner—Well, I believe that will do; you will now stan this deposition.

cles of household furniture belonging to the witness and those belonging to Dr. Burdell, Mrs. Canningham desired to make a correction so as to make it read in such a manner as would not convey the idea of her having committed perjury.

Corener Connery objected strongly to any alternation, and would not allow lirs. O, to remay the mistake shad made.

Mrs. Cunningham stated that when she spoke of the property she referred to its ownership before the marriage with Dr. Burdell, and not as at present, for by law what was the hundrand's was the wife's. She could not now make any distinction between the articles which previous to the marriage belonged to each of them separately. She had committed an error, and she duried to have the matter a good deal of solicitation, constanted to correct the mistake, when the witness made the necessary signature and left the room.

THE PERSONAL ESTATE OF DR. BURDELL.

THE PERSONAL ESTATE OF DR. BURDELL.

PETITION OF WILLIAM BURDELL, HIS RROTHER, FOR
ALMINISTRATION OF THE SAME—NAMES OF ALL.

STREET AND NEXT OF RIN OF DR. BURDELL.

Standart's Court.

Before A. W. Bradford, Eq.

The following position was filed yesterday, at the
Eurregate's office. It will be seen that it has reference
to the administration of the personal estate of Dr. Bur-

dell, which is set forth or valued at \$10,000. In the peti-Continued on Eighth Page.